

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently amended): A method for testing a substance for anti-influenza virus activity, which comprises

reacting human miniplasmin with a substrate virus or a viral envelope fusion protein obtained from the substrate virus, wherein the substrate virus is selected from the group consisting of influenza virus and Sendai virus, in the presence of the substance to produce a reaction product, and analyzing the reaction product to determine if the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

2. (Previously presented): The method for testing a substance for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, wherein the substrate virus is Sendai virus, and the reaction product is analyzed for the presence of a fusion protein 1 (F₁) subunit and a fusion protein 2 (F₂) subunit of the Sendai virus, wherein the absence of the fusion protein subunits indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

3. (Previously presented): The method for testing a substance for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, wherein the substrate virus is influenza virus, and the reaction product is analyzed for the presence of a hemagglutinin 1 (HA₁) subunit and a hemagglutinin 2 (HA₂) subunit of the influenza virus, wherein the absence of the hemagglutinin subunits indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

4. (Previously presented): The method for testing a substance for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, wherein the substrate virus is Sendai virus, and the reaction product is analyzed by

collecting Sendai virus from the reaction product,
infecting MDCK cells with the virus,
labeling the infected cells, and

determining the cell infection units (CIU), whereby a CIU value that is lower than that for a control sample indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.

5. (Previously presented): The method for testing a substance for anti-influenza virus activity according to claim 1, wherein the substrate virus is influenza virus, and the reaction product is analyzed by

collecting influenza virus from the reaction product,

infecting MDCK cells with the virus,

labeling the infected cells, and

determining the cell infection units (CIU), whereby a CIU value that is lower than that for a control sample indicates that the substance has anti-influenza virus activity.